

TO TAKE TRIAL CASE TO SUPREME COURT

Founded 1837, and published continuously since 1857 under the name of the Times.

THE SCANDAL MONGERS.

before the Ross Government was

to permit the British people to demand that the Government should exercise authority over the people of Canada, I should be asserting our right to self-government. But no such claim is made. Our freedom is acknowledged, and this regard, therefore, I am not a separatist—nor is anybody else. I am not a separatist either with reference to the king-union, and so far as I know, nobody is. With one ephemeral exception (1849) there has been no period in Canadian history at which anybody of mine has advocated the termination of allegiance to our King. And, most certainly, I do not say that we are but a slight and silken link, but I

to show in a very striking light how far the inhabitants of the United States have neglected the cultivation of the soil as a means of livelihood and how large the

"No, he isn't," replied the little fellow. "He was eating pie two years before I was born."—Chicago News.

few weeks, instead of months. LOOK
for the portrait and signature of A. W.
Hase, M.D., on the bottle you buy.
There are many imitations.

Some women think it economy to save 10 cents to ride downtown to RAYMOND. A new clock has been added to clocks and cents at a bargain counter.

[illegible]

One Toned Dresses of Two Remnants



*Gray Satin Combined
with Chiffon*

*Dark Blue
Remnants*



*Chiffon
Allied with
Velvet*



*Of Blue Velvet
and Satin*



Black Brocade and Mouseline

THE gown or simple frock of two materials that match in color, and therefore give an idea of completeness, is now an excellent answer to the question that womanhood is asking of fashion. It suggests a practical use of remnants, that are always purchasable at reduced prices, and the combination of different weaves gives that contrast that insures artistic success to any dress.

If you look at the wonderful efforts of noted designers, this feature will be apparent, and there is no reason why every woman who is feminine enough to like good clothes should not avail herself of the idea.

In the light-gray dress for evening or formal afternoon wear there are two fabrics in an artistic combination. Gray satin forms the draped skirt and pointed tabs of the bodice, and embroidered chiffon is used to complete the costume. This is cut in a kimono blouse, with long sleeves that have double cuffs falling over the wrists in points. At the lower part of the bodice is a plastron of hand embroidery in tones of gray. A flat bow finishes the soft girle in front. At the side there is a hanging panel of chiffon, embroidered and edged with fringe.

Practical blue is the color of the model that has a lapped front panel held under five buttons. The bodice is of lace, over which is a drapery of blue chiffon; and at the front are two motifs in blue that give a slanting line that suggests a bolero. Long sleeves have decorations of lace and bands of silk embroidery. On the skirt there is a folded tunic with a dropped pleat at the front. A collarless line of the bodice sounds the note of the majority of afternoon gowns.

In black silk brocade and chiffon is the dress with the train that can be held up out of harm's way with a loop. The skirt shows the new wrapped line, with a yoke of gathered chiffon over white mouseline. A high pointed girle holds in the fullness of the bodice, and a collar of white and black gives relief at the top. A collarless chemise fits in the space between the slanting lines of the yoke.

This season of velvet has its representative in the combination dress that boasts of a skirt and high girle of chiffon velvet, with the bodice in the same shade over satin. A pointed collar of ecru lace falls over the crossed net yoke and satin buttons fasten the slanting edge of the front fastening. Around the waist is a simple girle of satin tied in a knot in front. A tunic of the cutaway type trims the top of the skirt.

Brocade velvet in a bright blue is allied with satin that is perfectly matched. The bodice has a crossed vestee fastened under a button, and small extensions of the brocade give a jacket effect. Long sleeves show the dropped armhole. Soft folds of satin are draped with the fullness at the front, and this style is, of course, to be adopted only by the woman of slender lines. At the lower edge of the skirt is a hem of velvet that has a pointed flap on the central line.

There is no limitation on the length of the remnants or the proportions of the allied materials. Anything will do if it can be made to repeat the color note of the fabric that forms the costume. The group here shown attests to the fact that cleverness and artistic fashion are not incompatible, and that the price of a beautiful gown need not be above the thoughts of the woman of average means.

HAMILTON, THE INDUSTRIAL CENTRE OF CANADA, A GOOD CITY TO LIVE

N. T. R. "PROBE" ALMOST IGNORED

Is Recognized as a Purely
Partisan Effort.

THE SENATE, TOO,

May Investigate For Sale
of Justice

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—Little appreciable action has been created in political circles at Ottawa by the making public last night of the report by Mr. Lyons, Lord Sturgeson and Mr. G. H. R. C. of the investigation into the cost of construction of the National Transcontinental Railway.

It is generally conceded that the report is the product of an investigation conducted on partisan lines and with a certain purpose, and it is discussed from that viewpoint. In fact, the report of the findings of the commission has been generally considered, being rather far from, owing to the obvious partisan tinge which runs through the entire report.

In the manner in which the findings have been summarized and handed out, with the thought-out headings framed in bold type, it is not difficult to see that the report is intended to weaken the effect of the report.

IN A PARTISAN, UNSATISFYING manner as a partisan document, the report is considered as a partisan document, and the report is considered as a partisan document.

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SALE OF TITLES

British Lords Will Investigate
Alleged Purchases

LONDON, Feb. 13.—It is expected that revelations of an exciting character will be made in the House of Lords next week when Lord Sturgeson raises a discussion "concerning contributions to party funds and the distribution of honors."

Lord Sturgeson, a Radical Peer, will propose that, in view of persistent allegations implying that contributions to party funds have been a consideration to Ministers who are recommending names to the King for honors, the House should appoint a committee to inquire into the matter.

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WITH FIFTY MILLION IN SIGHT FOR EMPIRE STATE ROADS, ERIE COUNTY OBJECT LESSON IS FOCUS FOR ENGINEERS



A glimpse of typical Erie county highway and William C. Perkins and George C. Diehl.

PERMANENCE is to be the watchword in spending a major part of the fifty millions now available for New York state roads, owing to the success of what is known as the Erie county policy. Under Engineers George T. Diehl and William C. Perkins, Erie county, which surrounds Buffalo, spent a large part of previous appropriations upon a network of brick highways, leading every way from the city, one of the finest of which extends seventeen miles to Niagara Falls. "Such a highway properly built," says Perkins, "has practically no expense for maintenance."

HUGHES STICKS THE MAN IN OVERALLS

Stands by His Guns on
Militia Expenditures

Tells Toronto Banqueters
of More Increases.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.—"I never have apologized for one dollar of public expenditure since I have been Minister of Militia, and I am not going to do so now. It is every man's right in this country to see that he is trained to defend his country, and as the country's expense, I have increased the expenditure on the militia, and let me say that I intend increasing it still more."

These were the words of Colonel Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, who was the guest of honor at the 21st annual dinner of the war veterans' organization and the 10th annual dinner of the Queen's Own Rifles at the Grand Union Hotel last night.

Colonel Hughes responded in characteristic style to the toast of the "Canadian Army," which was proposed by Quartermaster-Sergeant Alex. Macdonald. It was Col. Hughes' reply to the toast of the "Canadian Army," which was proposed by Quartermaster-Sergeant Alex. Macdonald.

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HONOR FOR GERMANY To Send First Warship Through Panama Canal.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—It is generally believed here that Germany will have the historic honor of being the first nation to send warships through the Panama Canal. No definite announcement is expected for the present, but it is generally believed that the Kaiser will send Prince Henry of Prussia to command the German fleet on this occasion. If this should be done, the Prince, who is a brother-in-law of the Kaiser, will be accompanied by the German squadron, will outrank all the other commanders present.

The procession through the canal, it is believed here, will be according to the usual naval regulations and etiquette, by seniority of the highest command, under the circumstances, would be Prince Henry. The only way the American vessels could be sent through the canal is through the Kaiser's fleet, which would be sent along with the German fleet as an escort of honor to Prince Henry.

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FRENCH ARMY ONE-THIRD ILL

Quarter Million on Sick List
During January.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—More than 250,000 soldiers of the French army were on the sick list during the month of January, according to figures made public in the Chamber of Deputies last night by Deputy Edouard Locheud, who interrupted the French Minister of War on the subject.

Deputy Locheud said that a few weeks ago out of a total strength of 717,000 men in the French army, 184,312 were sick in the barracks rooms, 41,102 were confined to the barracks infirmaries, and 279,586 were absent from the barracks on one time or another during the month more than a third of the soldiers belonging to the army were ill. Fortunately, he said, the sickness was generally light, and only 299 deaths had occurred.

Figures given by the War Department today show that in the 203 parades of the French army, the soldiers were suffering from measles, scarletina or erysipelas, 1,000 deaths had occurred in the army since the beginning of January, according to the official returns.

Many other cases of sickness from influenza, diphtheria, and other diseases were also reported. The figures show that the French army is in a state of great distress, and that the government is doing its best to care for the sick soldiers.

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GERMANY WARNED Told by U.S. "Hands Off" in Mexico.

Secretary Bryan Admits
Truth of Story.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—While admitting its accuracy, Secretary Bryan declined to discuss further the state of affairs in Mexico, which was reported today by the German Under-Secretary of State to the Imperial Parliament that Germany had been notified by the United States that no body outside of Mexico could enforce a settlement of that country's present difficulties.

The view that the Mexican factions should be allowed to adjust their differences without outside interference was expressed when the American Government had been notified by the United States that no body outside of Mexico could enforce a settlement of that country's present difficulties.

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Suffragist Begins Nation-Wide Campaign

Berlin Brigade Has Some
Novel Apparatus.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—Many foreign notables were the guests at the Kaiser's castle this morning during the review of the Berlin Brigade, arranged for the purpose of showing the Majesty some of the new apparatus.

The novelty which attracted most notice was the use of the "Berliner" machine, which can be raised to a height of eighty feet, instantaneously by power generated from carbon acid. A couple of old-fashioned ladders, raised by a reel, also were exhibited, to show the superiority of the perforated type.

Another feature new to Berlin was a water mast, which hosts a nozzle and throws a stream into which cannon balls are fired. The machine was shown in action in a "fire" which was supposed to have started the Royal Cathedral, and which was put out by the "Berliner" machine.

The Kaiser was delighted at the review and congratulated the brigade on its spirit and dash and on the quality of its equipment.

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POULTRY LECTURE

Prof. Graham, of Guelph,
Here Next Tuesday.

Mayor Allan has promised to preside at the poultry lecture to be held in Association Hall on Tuesday evening next, at the invitation of the Hamilton and Wentworth Poultry Association. Professor Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, will deliver the lecture, which will be illustrated by lantern slides and a large display of poultry.

The lecture will be open to the general public, and a large attendance is expected. The lecture will be held in Association Hall, and will begin at 8 o'clock.

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Perfecting Baking Powder.

The best of all baking powders is not only healthy and great levener, but it is also healthy and great levener, but it is also healthy and great levener, but it is also healthy and great levener, but it is also healthy and great levener



Friction Ahead in India By Young Mohammedans Says Royal Commissioner

Quiet, Educated, Professional and Business Section Becoming Less Sympathetic, He Declares

Officials Who Treated the Indians With Liberal Sentiment Not so Prominent as Formerly—The South African Influence

Mr. J. R. Macdonald, M.P., has just returned to London from India where he has been taking part as a member in the work of the Royal Commission which is inquiring into the public service of the Indian Empire. Mr. Macdonald talked over his experience. He had been in India before his colleagues on account of the approach of the Parliamentary Session. Mr. Macdonald spent most of his time in Delhi and Calcutta. Asked about the new spirit he said: "I saw the foundations, and I discussed the matter with many officials and non-officials. It is bound to say that the general feeling is getting less and less favorable on the Indian side. First, the expense of building it is going to be much greater than the original estimates showed. That is going to mean a very appreciable burden upon Indian taxation, and a slackening of expenditure on matters like education. Secondly, the feeling is growing that the Government of India, being controlled by Delhi and Simla, will be isolated from the real living movements which are going on in Indian politics and administration. That change will not be good for the country. It will undoubtedly change the relations between the central and the provincial Governments. There will be a struggle between the two as to which is to be supreme in local administration. The result of that struggle can only be conjectured; I think it will produce a great deal of friction, which will result in no good. The third reason is that the buildings, especially the houses, are to be on a scale which prevents salaries will not be able to keep up."

The New Delhi
"How did you find opinion in Calcutta upon the question of the removal of the capital?"
"Calcutta opinion is still rather bitter, but the consequences which the people of Calcutta anticipated have not come about. The objections to the change are much less serious than those founded on the idea that the old capital will be injured. It is just as flourishing without the Indian Government as it was with it. A great deal of house property previously required for the Government buildings has decreased in value, but that is all. On the whole, I should not be surprised if we hear a good deal about the new Delhi from these points of view when the House of Commons meets."

"Did you find any improvements in native opinion since your last visit?"
"I am sorry to say I did not. I think, if any thing, it is drifting away from us. The extremists are an insignificant faction, who may do mischief because at any given moment they can avoid the police. But they are of no practical consequence. The reaction that is going away from us is becoming less and less sympathetic. It is the quiet, educated, professional and business section. The old officials who treated the Indians with liberal sentiments are not so prominent as they were. I was discussing the matter with a well known non-official Indian, and he made the interesting remark that the effect of the Imperialistic wars that passed over the Empire a few years ago was to change the spirit of the public service in India for the worse. He complained of the assumption of superiority and dominance. Now, the Young Mohammedan movement is going on exactly the same way as the Indian National Congress movement. The administration of Press laws is meeting with opposition on the part of the Mohammedans who have recently been limited by it, and that, and other things, have made the beginning of a Mohammedan-Hindu entente. I would not like to say how far that entente will go, because there are a good many obstacles in its way. But this I will commit myself to: If there should be a rupture between the old school of Mohammedans, headed by Amir Ali, and the Young Mohammedans, headed by Mohamed Ali, the latter would win. All the tendencies are in favor of the latter, and that means political difficulties."

Native Earnestness
"Another thing has contributed to the difficulties which we shall have to face, and that is the treatment of the Indians in South Africa. Indians who know the problems of Imperial Government as well as Mr. Gokhale will admit that the Home Government can do nothing but advise the South African Government in a friendly, non-official way. The Indians say, however, 'We are subjects of the Empire, and when we are treated as slaves in one part of it, the Imperial Authority ought to step in and protect us. Over and over again I tried to explain to Indians the weakness of the constitutional position of the Home Government, but I could make no impression on their minds. I attended various meetings—as a mere spectator—called for the purpose of collecting money and passing resolutions about the South African situation, and I have rarely been so impressed by the earnestness and determination of masses of men. Mohammedans vied with Hindus in their speeches and offers of help, and I should not be at all surprised if, in time to come, this will mark a very decided departure in Indian politics. Its general effect is to make Indians feel that they have not a part in the Empire, and that they receive no protection from it.' When Lord Hardinge made his speech about the South African Government in Madras, he did a thing, perhaps, he had no constitutional right to do, but there is not the least doubt that next morning every literate Indian who read newspapers regarded him as a hero. And upon these lines Indian political opinion will go. It will want more and more to have an independent voice on Imperial arrangements so far as they affect India. And that will raise difficulties with every self-governing Dominion under the British flag."

NEWSY GLEANINGS FROM BRITISH ISLES

Challenge of a Centenarian
Mr. E. B. Clarke, of Corsale, Newbury, who celebrated his 100th birthday recently, says he is ready to meet any other Irish centenarian to dance him for a challenge.

"Never to Wake"
The first case of its kind in Ireland was heard at Edinboro Sessions when a woman named Mary Moore, a farmer's wife, was sent to trial for failing to bury the dead body of her infant child.

Evidence was given that Mrs. Moore carried the child around in her arms, and when asked if she was asleep said it was asleep never to wake. She afterwards left the child's body in a room, refusing assistance to get it buried.

No Intolerance
Mr. E. B. Clarke, the only Protestant member of the council, was the second of a motion at the Tipperary Urban Council for the presentation of an address to the Most Rev. Dr. Hartly on the occasion of his consecration as Archbishop of Cashel.

By the Cow-Testing Association
which are being organized in connection with the Agricultural Department's dairy scheme it is calculated that cows will produce a higher annual profit. In County Tyrone, where an Association is in operation, the excess is stated at \$1, and it is believed that the scheme, if generally adopted, will increase the revenue of Irish farmers by twenty-five million dollars annually. Associations are now being formed in Monaghan.

Highland Chieftain Dead
Colonel John Stewart, of Ardvoch, near Lochearnhead, who died in his eighty-second year, was the recognized chief of the Clan Stewart. Joining the Royal Artillery, he saw service in the Indian Mutiny. Colonel Stewart was a typical Highland Chief, and always wore the garb of old Gaul.

Curious Claim by a Servant
Judgment has been given in Edinburgh in an action under which Marion Macleod, a domestic servant, sued her master, Mr. Macleod, for compensation at the rate of \$250 a week during her incapacity for work as the result of injuries sustained by being knocked down by a street car, which necessitated amputation of the left leg above the ankle.

Her statement was that on a Sunday Mr. Macleod had taken her to church, and she took this as an order, and the accident happened on the way. The court held that the accident did not arise out of her employment, and found for the defendant.

Developing a Barren Island
Messrs. William Baird and Co., Gartsherrie Iron Works, who are engaged in developing the mineral resources in the island of Ramsey, of which they are proprietors, are providing accommodation for an additional number of workmen. The island, which lies between Skye and the mainland, was little known until a few years ago, when rich deposits of iron ore were discovered. It had been looked upon more or less as a barren isle of the sea.

Cheating Fellow-workmen
At Denbigh, Wales, Albert Edwards and Harvey Stokes were sentenced to six months' hard labor, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from the proprietors of the Brynkenall Colliery. The prisoners had been cheating their fellow-workmen by removing the tails from the tubs of other men working in the pit and placing their own on the coal tubs. They were afterwards paid for coal they had not worked for.

A cabaret has been defined as an institution that has taken the "rest" of a restaurant and put the "din" in dinner.

Although only eighteen years of age, Mr. Isaacs is a magnificent athlete, 6 feet in height, 182 pounds in weight, good at running, football, swimming, boxing, golf, and fencing. For three months he studied fencing under a famous Italian master.

"I was walking in the town of Freiburg," he explained, "when a German humped into me. I took no notice beyond giving him a contemptuous glance, and was passing along when he called out, 'A foul Englishman, in English.' As he would not apologize, I struck him across the face with my glove. We exchanged cards, and my second, a Brazilian gentleman, whose name I must not disclose, called on him next morning."

"Four days later we met in the country outside Freiburg. We fought with foils, and the duel lasted about a quarter of an hour. My opponent was fencing in the French style, but I was trained in the Italian school, and my methods puzzled him. Suddenly he made a lunge at me, which I parried by changing point, bringing my sword over his, and thus forcing his weapon sideways and downwards. This parry was also an attack, for my own foil was pointing straight at his heart. As his body came forward I saw his point upwards in order to avoid giving him a fatal thrust, and so doing I exposed the under part

of my forearm, receiving a wound just as my sword entered his breast. "My injury was a slight affair, but he was seriously wounded. A doctor attended to him, and in a few days recovered and left the country. I cannot give his name, but he was a civilian."

Mr. Isaacs supposes that if he ever goes back to Germany the authorities probably will take action against him.

THE LATEST TO BURN
The following verse by Dr. Robert Bridges, the poet laureate, appeared on the invitation card for the 112th annual celebration of the Greenock Burns Club:

To Burns, brave Scotia's laureled son,
Who drove his plow on Helicon,
And who with Doric rhyme erstwhile
Taught English birds to mend their style,
By the humor of his pen
Fairly befell old Nick's Ban,
Hilite Robble Burns, we love thee well
Because thou wert so like thyself!
And the full cups with festive cheer
We toast thy fame from year to year.

The Dumnon Fift
Rev. E. H. H. Robson, vicar of Little Dumnon, Essex, is conducting a search in connection with the Morant Society for the tomb of Robert Fitzwalter, one of the Barons who captured King John to sign Magna Charta, and the founder of the Dumnon fift club.

Excavations were begun on the site of Little Dumnon Priory, and the burying-place of the Fitzwalter family was discovered in front of the high altar, but the three tombs when opened were found to be empty.

It is believed they were ransacked when the priory was destroyed at the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

Gift to Infant Marquis
The Marquis of Beaumont, the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh, has been made the recipient of a silver porringer, with fork and spoon, in oak case, from the children of the employees on the dual estates.

A Famous Figurehead
The figurehead which formerly adorned the prow of the ship, the Sea of Neuchâtel, has been placed in position at the entrance to the Museum of the United States Institution, in Whitehall.

The Knife and Tuberculosis

Tremendous strides have been made of late years in the treatment of tuberculosis, and one of the greatest causes to have been due to the surgeons at Guy's Hospital, London, who are declared to have made a remarkable advance in the treatment of certain forms of the disease.

Recent researches have led doctors to suppose that many conditions of chronic ill-health, such as nervous debility, rheumatism, and other disorders, are due to poisoning set up by unhealthy conditions of the large intestine, and it has even been suggested that the lowering of vitality resulting from such poisoning is favorable to the development of cancer.

Accordingly, a child who appeared to be in the final stages of what was

believed to be an incurable form of tubercular joint disease was operated on as a last resource of treatment.

The lower intestine, with the exception of nine inches, was removed, and the portion left was joined to the smaller intestine.

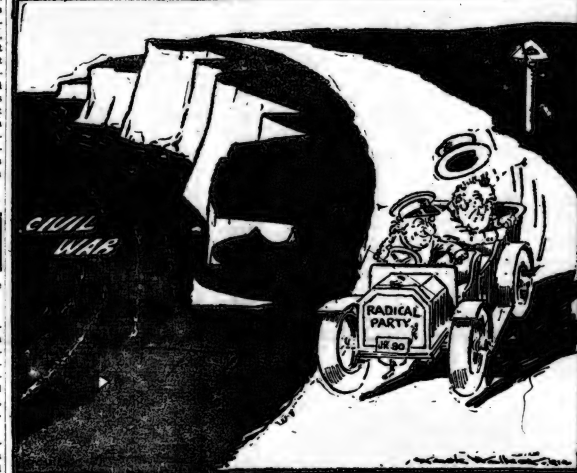
The result was astonishing. In a week's time the internal organs had resumed all their normal functions, and a marked improvement had taken place in the tuberculous condition, and in a few weeks the patient was apparently in perfect health.

The operation was repeated—in all cases with similar success—and it is to be adapted to other forms of disease known to arise from intestinal poisoning.

Not infrequently the Emperor, following the advice of his physician, combats the growth of obesity by spending a certain time every day in chopping wood at Potsdam.

Clad in Court hunting dress, the Kaiser in the grounds of the palace vigorously plays a saw on the trunk and branches of trees, and then, with undiminished energy, hews the short logs into pieces of convenient size for burning. In this occupation he is assisted by an expert forester.

Not infrequently the Emperor exchanges her consort at his unfamiliar watches, and once occasionally measured up the pile of firewood to see whether the prescribed daily task had been fully accomplished, while occasionally an ad-hoc camp found him or saw pressed into his inexperienced hands, with the Imperial command to try his skill with those tools.



Chauffeur: "Pon my word, I don't k now wha's coming to old John. He's as nervous as a kitten!"

—The Daily Graphic

ENGLISH ATHLETE FOUGHT REAL DUEL

Nephew of Lord Chief Justice Wounded
ed Bullying German in Clash With Swords

It is seldom that Englishmen engage in duels nowadays—at any rate, in their own country. Occasionally they get embroiled abroad, and a meeting results. Such an encounter took place in Germany, Mr. Dennis Godfrey Isaacs, son of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, and nephew of the Lord Chief Justice, exacting satisfaction from a bullying German for an insult.

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KAISER CHOPS WOOD

Every Morning in Hunting Attire Does His Allocated Task

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DUKE WHO PAWNED WATCH

There died recently in a turning off Tottenham Court Road, London, a man who had pawned his watch. This was the late Duke of Edinburgh, who, one night, found himself "stranded." His companions were in the same boat, and since the dinner was a positively an ad-hoc camp found him or saw pressed into his inexperienced hands, with the Imperial command to try his skill with those tools.

The pawnbroker, as His Royal Highness was afterwards fond of relating, scrutinized his timepiece very carefully, the obvious value of it rather surprising him. In the end he evidently decided that it might have been come by honestly, and lent a title of its value upon it. As a matter of fact it was a present to the late Prince from Queen Victoria.

MILESTONE OF SURGERY

First Woman Ever Chloroformed Died at Ripe Old Age

The death of Mrs. Agnes Thompson, the first woman to inhale chloroform, occurred recently at Streatham, at the age of eighty-three. She was a niece of Sir J. T. Thompson, and was married to a Commander Petrie, who was present at 63 Queen Street Edinburgh, on the evening night, November 4th, 1847, when the great discovery was made of the use of chloroform by Sir James (then Professor) Simpson.

On that occasion, after Sir James and his assistants had recovered from the effects of the experimental doses upon themselves, Miss Petrie came forward to be experimented upon, and proved a most happy subject under the influence of the drug, as she was asleep as she made the remark, "I am an angel, a beautiful angel! How are you all down there?"

England's Fattest Cat
Ashley, with golden fur and twinkling eyes, is said to be the largest and fattest cat in England. He lives in Addison Road, Holland Park, with the Misses Jay and weighs 25½ pounds. Every luxury is provided for him, his paws are manicured daily, he has his own toilet set and scent bottle, and for distractions he has his luxurious nursery, complete with soft rugs and cushions of every hue toy elephants, teddy bears, and rattles.

Squandered a Fortune
A trustee in bankruptcy was appointed in the case of Arthur Paus, a Londoner whose accounts showed liabilities of \$51,370 and assets of \$210.

Paus inherited \$275,000 from his mother in 1859. The Official Receiver reported. In the following year he married, and he and his wife lived so extravagantly that he eventually got into the hands of moneylenders. The debtor attributed his dissoluteness to his reckless expenditure.

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